THE DEMONSTRATOR.

A WEEKLY PERIODICAL OF FACT, THOUGHT AND COMMENT.

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THE WAR OF SECESSION.

As I look back at the indelible opium upon our history, the long years' revel of hatred, the crowded shambles of defied secession,

I ask that it was all a pitiable error.

That which we fought for, the Union of States by force, was a wrong, misleading cause, the worship of bigness, the measure of greatness by size.

A single town true enough to abhor slaughter as well as slavery would have been better worth dying for than all that tempestuous domain.

From the seed then sown behold imperialism and militarism arise and a whole forest of steel, deep rooted ills in whose shade we lead an unhealthy, stunted life today.

The incidental, unintended good, the freedom of the slaves, illusive, unessential free-love at best, freedom by law but not from the heart, surely even this is but a doubtful balance in the scales.

Is the good that springs from evil ever a real good?

—Ernest Crosby.

MISREPRESENTERS OF ANARCHY.

III.—LUCIE PAGE BORDEN.

The writer whose name heads the present article is probably known to but few of our readers. She—if not a convenient disguise for "Koresh" himself—is a regular contributor to the pages of The Flaming Sword, the organ of that preposterous creed known as Koreshanity. A recent article by her started out consistently, and promised to be a strong defense of the principle of free speech. Libertarians would have but little fault to find with the following:

"It is a mistake on the part of any political machine to attempt to muzzle the press. There is, no doubt, room for improvement in the matter of accuracy, and a wholesome fear of action for damages would often restrain the papers from printing scandalous statements that assail the honor of reputable citizens. At the same time, it is better to let the public know just what goes on behind the scenes in our legislative halls and political assemblies. Corruption on the part of those who pretend to discharge civic functions in the interests of the whole body corporate would better be exposed. It will never be possible to purify politics unless the infamy of the deeds done in the name of civil government be made known in all their inky blackness. It is a mistake to attempt to force legislative enactments which are not in accordance with the will of the people. They certainly will not connive at any effort to blind their eyes. If any 'gang' wants to tie on the handcuffs it must not expect the people to help. Let the press be given full power to disclose the hideous secrets of corrupt legislation. State suppression of the press in these countries where it prevails does not argue well for security of the government. It is rather an indication that a large portion of the population is extremely ill discontented."

One can but wish that the sentiment of the foregoing lines could find as earnest expression in many a periodical reputed to stand for the cause of liberalism. Why, moreover, for the second time, immediately following the above valuable defense of a free press, without the interposition of a single word, come these obnoxious words:

"Anarchistic sentiments should, of course, be suppressed, because they are criminal in themselves, they are crimes if put into practice, but because it is a government. The writers of these sentiments are so unreasonable as to wish to subvert all government. Their strictures apply to every form of civil order. The press and people have a right to criticise maladministration. They have no right to glorify chaos."

Would anybody believe that the two extracts were not only from the same pen, but in immediate juxtaposition? At one moment, this writer exhibits the strongest fidelity to the principle of free speech; in the next, she joins hands with the very censors she has condemned. It is evident that her conception of free expression is limited to a declaration of freedom for those whose views happen to agree with hers. The worst despots in all history have been willing to concede thus much.

And what an argument! No man, forsooth, has a right to criticise government. He may criticise a monarchy, and pass muster. He may advocate either an extreme democracy or the most savage despotism; and his right to free expression must not be restrained. The only critics to whose mouth the gag is to be applied are the believers in human brotherhood, who admit love as the basis of society, and who are of the opinion that mutual confidence will do more to create right human relations than force has done, or can do. Maybe these "idealistic dreamers" are wrong, and place too high an estimate on human nature; but is that just ground for their suppression? Many Anarchists expect society to outgrow government, rather than to "subvert" it. Is it a crime to prepare men's minds for social change? Does it really pay to repress the man with whom you do not agree? Is it not better, from every point of view, to refute his error by sound argument, than to drive him to the wall by persecution? If we "have a right to criticise maladministration," how can the line be drawn against those who believe that all government is maladministrative in its very nature? There is a clear line of demarkation between the friends and foes of free speech. Free expression, hedged around with exceptions, is a mere sham. Those only are true to the principle who admit it in its entire essence, and trust the inherent power of truth and right to vanquish all false or hurtful utterances.

This writer, however, is an old offender. A few weeks ago, in an article prominently outlining the "meaning and intent of philosophical Anarchy," she exhibited either inexcusable ignorance or wilful malice, calmly asserting that "no man can be an Anarchist and a philosopher at the same time." To prove this reckless assertion, she has recourse to religious prejudice, astriculture, anatomy and popular ignorance.

Under the first head, there is presented no argument, but a direct appeal to intolerant bigotry. Taking the ground, unanswerably enough, that "atheism is the logical concomitant of Anarchy," she seems to imply that absence of religion is itself a ground of condemnation. As a matter of fact, not all Anarchists are Atheists. The proportion of Atheists among them would not be greater than that among modern scientists; and it will take more than Koreshan fulminations to attach disgrace to the names of Laplace, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Haeckel and Spencer.

The argument from stirpiculture is a mere play on words. By a peculiar specimen of logical gymnastics, the descent of a given species from its progenitor is put forward as analagous to the existence of a central governing power in society. As there is absolutely no connection between the two, an attempt at refutation would be like wrestling with an eel.

As to anatomy, we are treated to the old story about the brain as the governor of the human organism. She is apparently ignorant of the thorough manner in which Herbert Spencer has relegated to the limbo of exploded fallacies the antiquated notion that society is an organism functioning after the manner of the physical body. She herself admits that the allegiance of the bodily cells to the brain "is not forced nor arbitrarily demanded, but natural and orderly." Precisely; and neither biology nor history furnishes the slightest warrant for a parallel assertion regarding human government. The brain is a natural nerve centre, forming a focal point of bodily energy. It was not installed into its position as the result of a revolution, nor elected by a majority vote of the cells of the body. It is not liable to removal or exchange, at the option of the cells. Its mandates are automatically executed; and its consciousness is inclusive of the entire consciousness of the body. Its work is always for the whole body, and never for itself alone. It is never parasitic. The whole body profits from its strength, and is injured by its weakness. It never surrounds itself with power at the expense of the whole. In all these particulars, it is seen to be an entirely different thing from the experimental institution known as government, and subject to very different natural laws. The Anarchist is fully in harmony with scientific thought, and recognizes the principle of evolution as one which has not spent its force, but is constantly at work in society, and may obliterate, or completely remodel, those very institutions whose partisans fondly dream of basing on them the rest of permanence.

The reliance on popular passion and ignorance, which is the mainstay of the article, may be briefly dismissed. It is frankly proposed to deny to Anarchists their rights to defend their own position. They must accept every misrepresentation which has gained currency among the ignorant, and deny their convictions whenever they have been told about! Those who admire fools fight and heartily welcome to it. Her suppression of the society displayed therein with regard to the assassination of McKinley is not even worth refuting; while her assertion that a president bears the same relation to the nation that a head does to its body, outdoes the most rabid imperialist.

To conclude, she cites the changes in immigration laws as proof that Anarchy is a bad thing. This is too much. The headquarters of the pope are in Rome, not Washington; and the decrees of congressional politicians do not yet bear the stamp of infallibility. "Society" has often "set its seal" upon an unjust interpretation of an unpopular movement; and the aforesaid seal has been removed by posterity. Truth, and not popular definition, must be the final arbiter of every cause.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

The teamsters' strike at Omaha, in which several other classes of workingmen have become involved, came out of sympathy and arose on account of quarrels of their own, has given birth to a new departure in the "practice of government by injunction." The familiar federal injunction, which had already been granted against the labor unions, along with similar injunctions by state judges, seems to have established the availability of injunctions against the employers' union; and, on this side, Judge Dickinson, who is described as a judge of long experience and high reputation, was successfully appealed to to grant one.

Hotel and restaurant proprietors had brought suit in the state courts to enjoin the waiters' union, and preliminary injunctions against the waiters had been allowed, whereupon the waiters filed a cross complaint bringing all local members of the Business Men's Association into court as parties to the suit and asking a sweeping injunction. The reported substance of the cross complaints is as follows:

The Business Men's Association, of Omaha, is a local branch of an organization of national scope, which has for its object the destruction of labor unions; the defendants are members of this association, and they have formed a conspiracy whose object is the destruction of all unions. In carrying out this conspiracy they have by threats of injury to business, by discharge, by refusing good of employment, by other coercion, forced many persons and firms into the organization. After such persons have joined the association they are placed under a heavy fine in case they employ union labor or recognize unions. They have refused to sell building materials to contractors who have agreed to employ union labor, and in a variety of other connections have forced upon employers agreements not to employ union labor. Such agreements with union labor have been considered by the courts inimical to the administration, and have been declared illegal. The said unfair agreements have been forced by

Continued on page 4.

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DEMONSTRATIVE.

The army organs have it in for General Miles, for committing the unpardonable offence of telling the truth about the Philippine atrocities. The Army and Navy Register wails that the now famous report has the "unfortunate effect" of aiding the anti-imperialists in their plea for justice. And the Army and Navy Journal finds it "difficult to understand what reasons that should commend themselves to the judgment of a soldier" can have prompted General Miles to make the report. This last point is decidedly well taken. A soldier is in the most infamous business that can well be conceived. He is a systematic murderer and an absolute slave to a most degrading system. The only "virtues" of which he can boast—[illegible] and obedience, are shamefully travestied by the base uses to which they are put. The great aim of progress is to develop individuality; and the most finished soldier is a rigid automaton, with no individuality at all. Military ethical codes permit every crime, and violate every principle of honor. Even the unspeakably shameful trick by which the dirty knave Funston begged hospitality of Aguinaldo and then made a prisoner of his generous and confiding host, is not merely condoned, but actually applauded—and that, too, by people who pretend to a certain sense of decency. A soldier has no claim to be considered as a man; and there is nothing in the animal kingdom sufficiently degraded to serve as a term of comparison. General Miles is rightly repudiated by his class; for, in betraying the real status of the army, he has overturned all precedent. His plea of wishing to safeguard the true honor of the army will avail him nothing; for army and honor are irreconcilable opposites. As a man, General Miles has acted honorably; as a soldier, he has committed the mistake of his life.

One Frederick W. Nash writes from Manila to the Educational Review, giving a glowing account of the work of American teachers in the Philippine Islands. Unfortunately, Mr. Nash discredits himself as an authority by the nature of some of his statements. For example, the only influence which he will allow to have been of greater service in giving the Filipinos "a true conception of the benefits of civilization and good government" is "the Christianity brought to them by the Catholic Church." A writer who has not even mastered the elementary fact that the Catholic Church, with its horde of predatory priests, was never anything but a gigantic curse to the Philippine Islands, at once puts himself out of court as a witness—to say nothing of the only half-concealed confession that one great duty of the teachers there is to cooperate with the invading army in inducing the natives to submit to American domination. There is no higher work than that of true education; but there is nothing more pitiable than a subsidized school system which seeks to warp and contract the mind, rather than to expand it.

Pennsylvania—or rather Quaysylvania—has a new libel law, the avowed object of which is to muzzle the press for all time. Governor Pennypacker, who signed the bill with indecent alacrity, is a tool of Quay, and apparently proud of his disgusting position. In affixing his signature to this blow against a free press, he refers petulantly to a richly merited caricature of himself, and cites, with evident relish and hope for a return of the blessed epoch, the fact that "in England a century ago the offender would have been drawn and quartered, and his head stuck upon a pole without the gates." When such a thing can be the governor of a great state, and can secure the enactment of a law that would have disgraced the Middle Ages, who is there so dense as not to perceive that free speech is at least one of the most burning questions of the day?

An ass by the name of Vandegraft, of Branchville, Ala., takes the People's Press, of Chicago, to task, for recognizing the rights of the negro as a human being. He has read that preposterous farrago of insulting nonsense, put together by a degenerate named Carroll, and sold (of course!) by a Bible society, "The Negro a Beast." From this, his diminutive brain has arrived at the highly satisfactory conclusion that "God created the negro for a servant to the white man." Very agreeable doctrine—for the white man! But if we could only get race conceit knocked out of us, we should be an infinitely more progressive people. The virus of race prejudice saps our growth, by destroying the sense of human solidarity. A Chicago chambermaid recently attracted the pitying disgust of all decent people by refusing to make the bed in a room occupied by Booker T. Washington; and an atavistic gang sent her $2,000 in token of their appreciation of her aid in their hopeless fight against right and humanity. There is no bitterness in my heart toward the South. Race prejudice is found in all sections, in a more or less virulent form, and is everywhere to be condemned, whether directed against the Negro, the Chinaman, the Indian or anybody else. The civilized world is just now convulsed with horror, and rightly, over the massacres of Jews in Russia, as a consequence of the special form of race prejudice which prevails there. But any man who foments hatred against any race is related in spirit to the Russian Jew-butchers. "Social equality" is a sham issue. Every individual has a right to his own associates, be they of one race or another; and the average man will naturally find greatest pleasure in the company of those who are on the same mental and moral plane as himself. The mere color of the skin is too trifling a physical fact to play any part in the matter. Booker T. Washington and Paul L. Dunbar are good enough to mingle socially with any class of people in the United States. Social equality is a matter of individuals, not of classes or races.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

LITERATURE.

[Under this head, it is proposed to comment on our exchanges and on current literature of a thought provoking tendency. Books and pamphlets sent me will be impartially reviewed.]

A most important sidelight on the world-old struggle for free speech, which is assuming such an acute phase in this country, is thrown by the interesting "Life of Richard Carlile," written by his daughter, Theophila Carlile Campbell. Richard Carlile was one of the English heroes, who devoted the best efforts of their lives to the cause of liberty of the press. The battle is not yet fully won; but the noble and self-sacrificing lives of Richard Carlile, George J. Holyoake, Robert Taylor, Charles Bradlaugh, Annie Besant and some few others, have blazed the way in England for a fuller recognition of the great principle of liberty of expression. The story of Carlile's life is full of fascination. It is hard to conceive that, less than a hundred years ago, a man could be incarcerated in an English prison for the sale of Paine's "Age of Reason." If this infamy could not be perpetrated at the present day, our thanks are largely due to Richard Carlile, who fought through many weary years, against every species of persecution, for the establishment of a free press in England. His daughter has done her work well, availing herself of many of Carlile's letters and of other original documents, to present a vivid picture of the stirring scenes in which he moved. The book is far more than a simple biograph. It is the story of an epoch of the greatest interest to all who are contending for free speech today. It is one of the few biographies which must be read from cover to cover, and which should belong in the library of every progressive thinker.

The Public is so rarely guilty of a slip in either fact or grammar, that I hasten to anticipate George Macdonald (chief literary censor of liberalism) by objecting to the expression "paradoxical as it may seem," which appears in an editorial in the issue of May 25. "Paradoxical" means "seemingly contradictory;" and the introduction of the tautological word "seems" is an offence of which Mr. Post should repent in sackcloth and ashes. JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

WORTH REPEATING.

If publicity is such a remedial exponent of wrong doing, why is there so much secrecy attached to the postoffice scandal.—Minden (Neb.) Courier.

All truth is safe and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.

We gather from the president's campaign speeches that he does not believe in killing off the bad trusts for fear it might injure the good ones. The Republican idea of a "good trust" is one that will gracefully yield up when the man with the frying pan comes around.—Fremont (Neb.) Leader.

The national administration seems to be afraid that the people will not hold still to take their dose of prosperity, so it has invented and proposes to distribute free to the militia of the states a bullet which it declares will be "very effective against mobs." What mobs?—Harrisburg (Ill.) Register.

Developments in the postoffice department scandal indicate that it is about time for the officials implicated to wrap themselves in the old flag and yell "Treason!" at their accusers. That has become the accepted defence for federal functionaries charged with corruption, and in most cases it succeeds admirably. The postal suspects should procure their flags and begin to shout.—Woodland (Cal.) Democrat.

It has been some time since any Republican paper has dared to claim that the Philippines will "pay." The facts are too apparent for even the most exuberant political imagination to overcome. If we could make a profit of ten per cent. on every dollar's worth of goods we sell to the Philippine Islands, it would take us more than a thousand years to get back what we have already expended. If we could increase our present trade 1,000 per cent., and make a profit of ten per cent. on every sale, it would about defray the cost of maintaining there two regiments of American soldiers. Some of our military officers say it will be necessary to maintain there an army of from 30,000 to 50,000 men. An army of 30,000 men, kept there for a single year, would consume the profits on our present exports for 100 years. Besides all this, it is to be remembered that our exports are chiefly for the needs of the army and the camp followers. If we should cease paying the bills, the market would disappear. The Philippines invasion is simply an expensive crime.—San Francisco Star.

It will not do to expend all our scorn and sarcasm upon Governor Pennypacker and his ridiculous libel law. There are other attempts, under American auspices, to throttle free discussion. Newspapers and plays are suppressed under the American flag, as we see from this morning's dispatches from Manila, for being "seditious." Just what that means, we can guess. Cobbett gave a convenient definition of the term "sedition," as applied by an arbitrary government to writings in criticism of its conduct. "Sedition means," said that English champion of a free press, "arguments that the officials attacked cannot answer." In the Philippines it also means the use of historic American words and doctrines. We presume that the "seditious" plays of which the Philippine government won't not allow the representation hold such language as "liberty," "independence," and "dying for one's country." That is treason in the Philippines, though it is patriotism here. Poor old Mabini, who had probably the finest brain and strongest character that any of his countrymen have displayed, died yesterday prematurely a victim of American oppression. His imprisonment and exile were very much as if Governor Pennypacker should clap Henry C. Lea in prison, or order him to leave the country. Against that outrage the press would speak out in the Philippines—oh, there's the difference.—New York Evening Post.

NATIONAL PERILS.

In spite of the general optimism which refuses to see any clouds threatening the nation's welfare, to many serious observers the outlook is full of danger. They cannot join in boasts of national greatness when moral principles are derided and material aims exalted. Discerning the dangerous forces undermining the foundations of the republic they lift their voices of protest and warning. They are not deceived by the shibboleths of liberty that issue so fluently from complacent lips always the pretends to a justification of rapacity and oppression. To call that country a republic which crushes weaker peoples struggling for self-government is to travesty a noble name.

As Dr. Channing warned the nation in dark, pro-slavery days: "We need to know that the forms of liberty are not its essence; that whilst the letter of a free constitution is preserved its spirit may be lost; that even its wisest provisions and most guarded powers may be made the weapons of tyranny. In a country called free, a majority may become a faction and a proscribed minority may be insulted, robbed, oppressed. Under elective governments a dominant party may become as truly a usurper and as treasonably conspire against the state as an individual who forces his way by arms to the throne."

There is a striking resemblance between the present political parties and those of the past. Then both were in objection to the slave power, represented by an oligarchy of able and astute men who cracked the whip of authority over congress and the north. Now the representatives of privilege occupy the same position and perform the same function. Slavery was privilege enthroned in its crudest and most repulsive form. Commercialism, the name we give to legalized monopoly, wears a more refined and alluring shape, but its identity is revealed by its acts. It does not use the bloodhound or the auction block, but its coercion of labor is unintermitting and its statutes of greed are most effective in reducing freemen to the condition of dependents.

A healthy party of opposition could present a dangerous front to its triumphant opponent at this time. Unfortunately the existing one is without unity, full of belligerent and discordant elements. It is weighted with many leaders whose difference from those of the Republican party cannot be detected with a microscope. It would be hard to conceive a more illogical and artificial division of political forces. There are democratic imperialists, and there are Republicans who execrate the imperialistic policy. There are Democrats who cannot find language strong enough to denounce the forcible government of the Filipinos, and, in the same breath, vow that the colored people of the South shall have no voice regarding their rulers. They pity the men with brown skins, but have no mercy for those whose skins is black, although the shade of black may have faded into an indistinguishable blonde. There are Democrats who are protectionists, and can be counted on to keep them a reflection of tariff duties; there are Republicans who can laud anyone the system of government and ridicule the forms which it assumes. There are Democrats who declare loudly their belief in human equality and then give fierce support to anti-immigration bills and a Chinese exclusion act that rivals the fugitive slave law in its cruel spirit; for race prejudice and intolerance are the common property of both factions.

The emancipation of the negro indeed freed four million human beings from their masters' hands, but the special privilege that enables one man to rob another of his wages under legal forms and, like slavery, imbrutes its victims, was unearthed by the edict of Abraham Lincoln. It was a partial emancipation, after all, and the southern negro has yet to win his equal rights, in common with his brothers of every race and hue.—William Lloyd Garrison in his late San Francisco speech.

GENERAL MACARTHUR AND THE "WARLIKE SPIRIT."

General MacArthur believes not only in the warlike spirit, but in war itself. That is but natural, for he is a trained warrior. In addressing the guests at the banquet in honor of the president on Tuesday night, he said:

"Owing to the visible sufferings which are absolutely inseparable from the practical conduct of war, conclusions stimulated upon sympathetic imagination have been generally accepted to the effect that war is a menace to society. Considering the subject, however, by due process of historical analysis, and in its relation to intellectual development, a conception is reached to the effect that war is not in itself a menace, but is a beneficent, an indispensable instrument placed in the hands of men to be used during the progress, during the primary period of social evolution through which we are now passing, for the regeneration of the race and the extension and maintenance of civilization."

The "sympathetic imagination" need not be very acute to excite in the human mind and heart hatred and horror of war, which is an instrument for the desolation and degradation of the race, not for its regeneration and the "extension and maintenance of civilization." War brutalizes both the victor and the victim. As General Sherman truly said, "War is hell."

General MacArthur asks: "What is there in our life, from Magna Charta to the present time, worth having or worth preserving, that has not been acquired, protected and perpetuated by truly warlike enforcing the dictates of constituted and the demands of enlightened policy?"

We answer, that there is "nothing in our life, worth having or worth preserving," that has been acquired or perpetuated by mere army men. Everything good has been or will be acquired and protected, and can be perpetuated only by men who love the "gentle arts of peace." The American republic owes its birth and present existence to such men, although General MacArthur says:

"The great intellectual wave which seized our forefathers, which seized and enabled our foundations, and which bore with it new conceptions of right, justice, freedom, and personal liberty, was carried forward to a successful issue by the greatest forces of the colonial period, the political sagacity of the then educated minority, and the warlike spirit of the people."

"The political sagacity of this then educated minority" was opposed to the people asserting their rights, and, if necessary, fighting to maintain them. There was no "warlike spirit" in the people. They did not seek nor want war; but when war was inevitable, threat upon them, they quit their farms and shops, left their homes and firesides, shouldered their guns, and eventually conquered the English armies. They did not pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to the cause of independence and freedom because of a "warlike spirit," but because of the injustice and wrongs they suffered at the hands of the English government and from which the king and parliament had denied them relief. They were called the Continental Army, but were not the kind of an "army" General MacArthur means—trained soldiers, who would, if called upon at any time, and if powerful enough, substitute military for civil authority. Such an army is always a menace to liberty and human rights. Speaking of the Civil War, General MacArthur says:

"All the aspirations of humanity throughout the world in behalf of self-government and personal liberty were involved in that struggle. Without the success of American arms all these would have perished from the earth."

The general forgets that "American arms" in that struggle suffered defeat as well as enjoyed success, and that it was the losing side which fought for what it conceived to be "the right to self-government and personal liberty"—which "right," however, in its case, included the horrible institution of chattel slavery. The other side fought for the preservation of the union. Both sides fought with equal valor, impelled not by any "warlike spirit," but by the belief of each in the righteousness of its cause. The war of the rebellion could have been averted, and would have been but for the machinations of designing men. Slavery could, and should have been, abolished without resort to arms, and all the slaughter and sorrows and tears, and the bitterness and strife which followed that awful war, would not have been.

In conclusion, General MacArthur said:

"Every child brought into existence, of whatever condition, rich or poor, boy or girl, should be instructed from infancy that the military service of the republic carries with it honor and distinction; should be instructed from infancy that American guns have never been fired in war without thereby having contributed materially and substantially to the welfare of mankind; should be taught from infancy that it is to the glory of their cause, and not the success of battle, that American soldiers and sailors look to the honors of a triumph at the hands of their fellow countrymen; should be taught from infancy that death itself becomes a precious boon when a nation dies, that the nation may live to fulfill its destiny."

In other words, every child of the republic should be imbued with the "warlike spirit," and taught from infancy to look with veneration upon militarism and the military arm of the government; should be taught to believe the lie that when the Filipinos were "subdued" by American guns, after they had won our aid in the war with Spain, we "committed to the happiness and welfare of mankind;" should be taught that no matter what act of criminal aggression the nation may commit, it is but working out its glorious destiny, to help it in the fulfillment of which is a "precious boon" to exercise the liberties and lives of others.—San Francisco Star.

Often the silent forces are the most powerful.—Verity.

BREVITIES.

Infinitude knows not time nor space, for it is endless, deathless.

I acknowledge no one my inferior, no one my superior, no one above me, no one below me.

SADIE A. MAGOON.

LETTER BOX.

D. B., Chicago, Ill.—All in good time. Have patience for a little while, as other matters have pressed for comment.

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—No, Roosevelt did not find time to visit Home. We are sorry, on his account, as he undoubtedly missed a good time. But some men never do know enough to grasp their opportunities.

R. F., New York, N. Y.—Yes, send along the article. Since the suspension of Discontent, many of our good writers seem to have forgotten us; and good contributions are at a premium here.

ARROWS OF WIT.

The clever young man was wandering up and down the platform of the railway station, intent on finding an empty section in the express, which was almost due to start. But, alas! his search was in vain. Still, it is difficult to disappoint a clever young man when he has set his mind on getting something. An idea occurred to him, and, assuming an official air, he stalked up to the last carriage and cried in a stentorian voice:

"All change here; this car isn't going!"

There were exclamations low but deep from the occupants of the compartment; but, nevertheless, they scurried out of the car and packed themselves away in other parts of the train. The smile on the face of the young man was childlike and bland as he settled himself speciously in a corner of the empty car and lit a cigar.

"Ah," he murmured, "it's a grand thing for me that I was born clever. I wish they'd hurry up and start!"

Presently the station master put his head in the window and said:

"I s'pose you are the smart young fellow who told the people this car wasn't going?"

"Yes," said the clever one. And he smiled.

"Well," said the station master, with a grin, "it isn't. The porter heard you telling the people and he uncoupled it. He thought you were a director. The train has gone."—Ex.

"It's hard sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "to make a boy understan' why he should be punished foh fightin' when Jeffries gits three cheers an' twenty thousan' dollahs foh doin' de same thing."—Washington Star.

"Want to learn how to weave baskets, do you?" said Mr. Upjohn, irritably. "What queer freaks you sometimes take!"

"Why, yes," placidly replied Mrs. Upjohn. "I think I took one when I married you."—Chicago Tribune.

The Man in the Background—Oh, yes. They hate each other. You see, when they married, each thought the other had money.

The Woman in the Background—And neither of them had?

"No! They can't even afford to get a divorce."—Life.

"Are there any marks by which the boy can be identified?" asked the police superintendent, desiring copious notes of the case.

"No," said the father of the missing youth, who had run away to fight Indians, "but there will be when I get hold of him again."—Tit Bits.

Milk cats up the drinker and drink ups-eth the man.—Ex.

What is is right! If aught seems wrong below,
There wrong it is—of these to learn is so.
—Longwith.

In freedom alone can there be progress.

A TWO-EDGED SWORD.

Continued from page 1.

execute contracts. The members of the Business Men's Association have threatened members of union labor with personal violence and loss of employment and with blacklisting, unless they give up their organization. The defendants and the association have collected a large sum of money for the unlawful purpose of bribing officers and delegates of unions; they have a large sum of money to pay out to members of the association who will lock out their employes who belong to unions, and they are making payments to said members who have done so.

Upon the filing of this cross complaint Judge Dickinson set May 25th for hearing, and meanwhile signed a restraining order prohibiting the Business Men's Association and others named—

1. From in any manner threatening to injure the business or person of any employer or members of the waiters' union or members of any labor union, or any person who may employ or desire to employ such union men, or from refusing to sell commodities and supplies of merchandise to employers of such union labor and from discriminating against such persons in the prices demanded for any such commodities.

2. From threatening or intimidating in any manner any person into joining the said Business Men's Association or any organizations to join labor unions.

3. From threatening or intimidating any person who may have become a member of said association or organization, if he employs organized labor or recognizes labor unions, into discontinuing such employment.

4. From imposing any fines upon its members or any person for violating any agreement not to employ organized labor or not to recognize a labor union.

5. From receiving or paying out any money whatever in pursuance of any agreement to break up labor unions, except attorneys in this action.

6. From paying or offering any money to officers or members of unions directly or indirectly as a bribe to do or not to do any act in pursuance of any agreement or any of said defendants against such unions.

7. From importing or engaging agents or servants to import any laborers into the City of Omaha or State of Nebraska in pursuance of any existing plan to destroy labor organizations or under any similar or new arrangement or plan.

8. From bringing any other injunction suits or actions in pursuance of any general plan of prosecutions to break up labor unions or of any new or similar plans connected directly or indirectly with any existing plans.—News Report in The Public.

HOME NEWS.

Oliver A. Verity has gone to Tacoma for several months to work.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Blair, of Tacoma, came out Sunday morning and returned in the afternoon.

Our school closed Friday afternoon, after a term of eight months, with appropriate exercises.

Jennie V. Durst, who was here on a visit a short time ago, has bought the improvements of Hattie E. Thomson.

An interesting discussion of the marriage question was held in the hall on Sunday evening, led by Laura S. Wood.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

President Roosevelt included the principal Puget Sound cities in his western trip. His visit was preceded by an unseemly scrap for honors between representatives of the rival cities, Tacoma and Seattle, in which Tacoma came out ahead.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

THE DEMONSTRATOR is taking its turn at meeting with difficulties in the attempt to secure entrance at second-class rates. Mr. Madden refuses to accept the former subscribers to Discontent as legitimate subscribers, unless they themselves signify their acceptance of THE DEMONSTRATOR. This makes prompt action necessary. If you are one of this list, send us IMMEDIATE word that you accept THE DEMONSTRATOR as the successor to Discontent, and desire to continue your subscription. A few days' delay may destroy our chance. If you want THE DEMONSTRATOR to live, write at once. JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Thousands of Jews have fled from Kieff, Russia, fearing an anti-Semite crusade.

As a result of the present investigation the business methods of the postoffice department will be remodeled. They certainly need to be.

Former Lieutenant Governor Lee, of Missouri, has made a written statement that he was given $10,000 with which to bribe seven senators, and that he retained $1,500 for himself.

On May 15 Governor Mickey, of Nebraska, made public the charge that he had been offered bribes of $1,000 each for four state positions. The governor has not made public the names of the men who offered the bribes.

One hundred and eighty-five of the 237 presbyteries of the United States have voted in favor of the revision of the confession of faith. It will need considerable further revision to be brought into harmony with common sense.

Former Senator W. F. Lyons, of Kansas City, author of the anti-alum bill in the Missouri legislature, has been held to the grand jury because of his refusal to answer certain questions put to him by the jury in session at St. Louis, in connection with the boodle investigation.

A dispatch from New York, under date of May 14, says: A national federation of employers, it is expected, will be one of the consequences of the movement begun by the employers of labor in the building trades to organize for protection and aggressive purposes against the labor unions.

George J. Raymond, of Boston, who recently made sensational charges of corruption against certain Massachusetts senators, declined to appear before the legislative committee of inquiry, because of its refusal to allow the cross-examination of witnesses, and its manifest adoption of whitewashing methods.

David Goldstein, one of the leaders of the Massachusetts Socialists, and a personal friend of Martha Moore Avery, has followed that lady's example by withdrawing from the Socialist movement, because it will not explicitly condemn religious and social freedom. Mr. Goldstein would have made a fine running mate for Torquemada.

The strike of the dock laborers at Valparaiso is becoming more serious, according to a report from Santiago, Chile, under date of May 13. Troops have been sent to that city to quell the disorder, but the damage done already is very great. In an encounter with the police ten persons were killed and 200 injured. On May 14 it was announced that the strike had been submitted to arbitration and work had been resumed.

Former State Senator F. L. Busch went before Circuit Attorney Folk at St. Louis, on May 15, and made a confession of his connection with corrupt deals extending over a period of eight years. Mr. Busch confessed that he has been receiving a salary from the railroad lobby for taking care of all railroad legislation. There seems to be an epidemic of exposures and confessions. The biggest rascals, however, are too shrewd to be caught.

J. B. Moran, a Boston lawyer, announces that he has in his possession a written confession of a wholesale bribery scheme mapped out by Massachusetts men, which involves several prominent legislators, who are in the combine. The confession was made by a Boston merchant, a member of the legislature of 1901, who disappeared after placing the confession in Mr. Moran's hands. Mr. Moran will at once lay his evidence before the grand jury.

The conviction of Messrs. Dorr and O'Brien, editors of the Manila Freedom, on the charge of libeling Benito Legarda, a member of the Philippines commission, has been confirmed by the Insula Supreme Court. The editors published Legarda's record, both publicly and privately, and were denied the opportunity to make the truth of their publication a part of their defence. This is the manner in which the liberty of the press is safeguarded, and "justice" administered in the slave colonies of the United States.

In the United States District Court at San Francisco, Cal., on May 12, the Federal Salt Company was convicted of maintaining a monopoly contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law. The maximum fine is $5,000. This case marks the first conviction under the Sherman law, which went into effect in 1892. The Federal Salt Company was organized in New Jersey in 1900. It established a business in California, and quickly secured a monopoly of the product on the coast, raising the price from $2 and $6.a ton to $30 and $35.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has written a letter to the Army and Navy Journal declaring his position in regard to the report he recently made charging officers in the Philippines with cruelties. General Miles says that he [illegible] to go to the Philippines and investigate conditions there, paying special attention to the "instruction, discipline and supplies of the army." He reiterates the charges made in his report, but says that the soldiers did not act in these matters except in obedience of orders issued by their superior officers.

Premier Irvine announced in the Victoria (Australia) legislative assembly on May 15 that he had received a letter from the officials of the Engine Drivers' Association declaring the strike off and submitting unconditionally. The president of the Engine Drivers' Association, in an interview, said the surrender was due to the drastic nature of the strike bill, which was sure of adoption. Public ownership advocates in this country will remain conveniently silent concerning this triumph of tyranny under their pet system. Of course, this cannot fairly be charged against Socialism; but that is another story.

The massacre of the Jews at Kishineff, Russia, grows in horror. A press dispatch says: "The blackest deeds of Nero's reign, the horrible inflictions of the dark ages, are not so frightful as the atrocities visited upon the Jews of Kishineff during the three days of terror." The massacre is reported to have been the result of the teachings of a Kishineff newspaper, which accused the Jews of killing Christian children to get their blood for religious ceremonies. Inflamed by these reports, a mob began to beat, rob, torture, and kill the Jewish residents. Women and girls were outraged, and many lives were destroyed. The police authorities seem to have done little or nothing to restrain the mob.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

On and after June 1, 1903, the

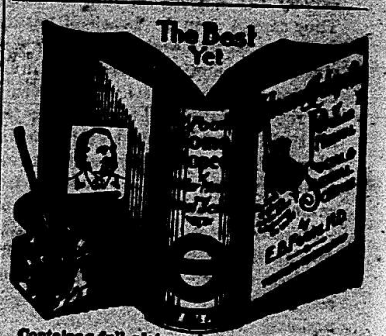
STEAMER TYCONDA

Will leave Tacoma every day, except Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 p. m. for all points on Henderson Bay. Leaves Sunday at 8 a. m.

Returning leaves Rosedale every day, except Sunday and Monday, at 9:30 a. m. Sunday at 1:45 p. m.

TO REACH HOME

Come to Tacoma and take the steamer Tyconda, which leaves Commercial dock daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 2.30 p. m. Leaves Sunday at 8 a. m.



Contains a full, plain, and easy reading treatise on "Health and Disease, with Recipes," all the average reader can profitably learn of personal hygiene and common diseases (including special, separate chapters for men and women); all right up-to-date, and fully illustrated with hundreds of photo-engravings and chromo-lithographs. Contains also the already popular "Plain Home Talk" about the relations of the sexes and social customs in all ages and all countries, with "original and startling" suggestions for social reforms; newly revised, enlarged, and well illustrated. All in "heart to heart" plain home talk from a clear thinking, plain speaking, liberal minded medical author of over forty years' experience. Nearly 1,000,000 of his former books sold. A curious book for curious people, and a sensible book for everyone. Answers 1001 delicate questions one would like to ask his regular physician and yet doesn't want to. 1040 pages, 400 illustrations (80 in colors), 250 recipes. Price, cloth-bound, $2, mailed.

240 SAMPLE PAGES, including two full chapters, in handsome "Flashlight" cover, mailed for 6 cents postage.

Tocology for Mothers

430 pages, illustrated, cloth bound; by mail $1.

American reprint of "The Wife and Mother Medical Guide," [illegible] English work with added illustrations in the text, and twelve artistic and appropriate full page half-tone engravings. The latest and best book for popular instruction on child-bearing and child-culture. Edited for this country by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr.

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York

Articles of Incorporation and Agreement of the Mutual Home Association.

Be it remembered, that on this 17th day of January, 1903, we, the undersigned, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Washington.

That the name of the corporation shall be The Mutual Home Association.

The purpose of the association is to assist its members in obtaining and building homes for themselves and to aid in establishing better social and moral conditions.

The location of this corporation shall be at Home, located on Joes Bay, Pierce County, State of Washington; and this association may establish in other places in this state branches of the same where two or more persons may wish to locate.

Any person may become a member of this association by paying into the treasury a sum equal to the cost of the land he or she may select, and one dollar for a certificate, and subscribing to this agreement.

The affairs of this association shall be conducted by a board of trustees, elected as may be provided for by the by-laws.

A certificate of membership shall confer the legal holder to the use and occupancy of not less than one acre of land nor more than five (less all public streets) upon payment annually in to the treasury of the association a sum equal to the taxes assessed against the same at that he or she may hold.

All money received from members shall be used only for the purpose of purchasing land. The real estate of this association shall never be sold, mortgaged or disposed of. A unanimous vote of all members of this association shall be required to change these articles of incorporation.

No officer or other person shall ever be personally responsible for any debt in the name of said association.

All [illegible] of membership shall be the [illegible]

Upon the death of any member a certificate of [illegible] the name of the person entitled to and described in certificate of membership of deceased.

[illegible] To persons named in will or [illegible]

[illegible] wife or husband.

[illegible] Children of deceased. If there be more than one, then they must [illegible]

[illegible] If there be no children, then to the [illegible]

[illegible] If there be no husband, wife or children, then to the [illegible]

[illegible] If there be no husband, wife, children or [illegible]

[illegible] If there be no husband, wife, children, [illegible]

[illegible] If there be no husband, wife, children, [illegible]

[illegible] If there be no husband, wife, children,